

REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In early May 1948, representatives of the Engineering Plant at Semtin and of the Czech Ministry of the Chemical Industry appeared at the firm of Bratři Linkove Stavba Strojů a Přístrojů (engineering and apparatus plant) in Brno and asked if the firm was in a position to construct a large plant for the production of liquid oxygen. When this question was answered in the affirmative, the firm was ordered to build and deliver a 5-battery installation capable of an hourly output of about 1,000 kg. of liquid oxygen.
2. The designs for the liquid oxygen plant were completed and preparations were made for the erection of the plant. Non-ferrous metals required for the construction were delivered in adequate quantities. The only difficulty was experienced in the field of air compressors. Orders for the construction of the compressors were placed with the Skoda Works at Pilsen, for steel bottles and accessories with the steel works at Vitkovice, and for the electric engines with the Plant of Ceskomoravska Kolben Danek (CKD).
3. The firm of Bratři Linkove Stavba Strojů a Přístrojů delivered component parts of the installation and the equipment required for condensation processes as early as mid-1949, while the other sub-contracted firms mentioned did not start their deliveries before late 1950 and early 1951.
4. In early 1951, the former co-owner of the engineering and apparatus plant at Brno, who had been arrested in December 1948, was ordered to do assembly work on the liquid-oxygen installation at Semtin. Construction work on the workshop required for the new installation had just been completed. Assembly work on the production facilities was started without delay. A total of six compressors, including four from the Skoda Works and two from the machine factory in Zwickau, were delivered.
5. In May 1951, the completed liquid-oxygen plant at Semtin was tested. Initial difficulties resulting from an insufficient supply of electric current were overcome after several days. The installation functioned without major difficulties and produced liquid oxygen with a degree of purity of 99.5 percent. The liquid oxygen produced was put into insulated metal containers which resembled thermos bottles.

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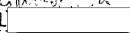
6. Assembly work at Semtin was supervised by engineers of the Explosia Plant at Semtin. German and Soviet engineers were also present.

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7.  some undetermined chemical substance was to be added to the liquid oxygen and then filled into bombs and mines. Remotely controlled rockets of the type as developed by the Germans during World War II were also mentioned in this connection. These rockets were, allegedly, to be filled with a mixture of liquid oxygen and alcohol.

8. In the course of 1952, the ~~První brněnská strojírna~~ ~~Brno~~ ~~Machine Factory~~ ~~at Brno~~ constructed five large installations for the production of liquid oxygen. These installations, which had a capacity of 5 tons of liquid oxygen per hour, were delivered to the USSR.

(První brněnská strojírna)

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